



# LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

SECOND STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

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**GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors.**  
PAUL H. SHIPMAN, Local Editor and Reporter.  
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

**JUST AND NOBLE VIEWS.**—Let all the secessionists in and out of the Southern Confederacy read the orders from Gen. Halleck to the officers and soldiers of the Department of Missouri and the Proclamation of Commodore Foote to the inhabitants of Clarksville and bush for the thousand calamities upon the Federal arms.

**THE HON. THOMAS EWING.**—It is said that Ohio will not immediately call this illustrious son of home to represent her in the Senate of the nation. We hope this saying is true. We should rejoice to see this probability reduced to a certainty. The event would be a sufficient ground for national rejoicing. Mr. Ewing is beyond dispute one of the greatest of living American statesmen. He is a great jurist, as well as a great statesman. He is and has ever been a conservative. He is a patriot without a flaw or a stain. The elevation by Ohio of such a man at such a time to the Senate of the nation would mark a glorious epoch in the history of this mighty strangle. It would be not merely a rare and precious occasion of statesmanship to the public councils, but a pledge of conservation on behalf of the North that would inspire the open loyalty of the South with new energy and the secret loyalty of the South with new hope. It would deal a sensible blow on the head of the staggering rebellion, and at the same time increase sensibly the ability of the nation to improve the victory that is virtually won. It would be hailed by Southern patriots and by thoughtful patriots everywhere as an omen of speedy and thorough success moral as well as military. We hope most sincerely and anxiously that Ohio will do in this relation what it is said she contemplates. We, however, of course have no thought of obtruding our advice in the case, deeply as Kentucky is concerned in the issue. This we perhaps have not the right to do. Certainly we have not the inclination. We very willingly confide the whole matter to the loyalty and enlightenment of our sister State.

**If Gen. McClellan had gone out from Washington to attack the great Confederate army in that second Gibratlar, Manassas, he would have been defeated, and terrible indeed would the defeat have been. He chose rather to hold that great army in front of him, "as in a vice," whilst our powerful forces in the West and all along the Southern coast press their conquests from point to point, and soon, by threatening the breaking up of the great railroad communications between the South and Manassas, force the evacuation of that impregnable stronghold. He felt convinced that this could be done, and he knew that, when it should be done, his mighty army of the Potomac might without the least difficulty sweep resistlessly down from Washington to New Orleans, obliterating at each step every vestige of rebel power and authority and re-establishing the full sway of the Constitution and laws of the United States.**

The President, the new Secretary of War, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Halleck, and Gen. Buell, we have the best reason to believe, have harmonized perfectly in their views, and the vast credit of our immense successes should be shared by them and others, but we deem it due to Gen. McClellan, who has been bitterly abused in many quarters, because he was not brave enough to risk the whole cause of the Union upon a desperate chance, to say that the late movements of our troops everywhere have certainly been in conformity with and in pursuance of what has been for some months his general plan of the winter campaign. And no, doubt more of that plan, and the most striking part of it, remains to be executed.

We have deep and enduring confidence in Gen. McClellan. We believe him to be a great General. One of the minor evidences of his greatness appears in the mute patience, the calm dignity, the uncompromising fortitude and heroism with which he has borne, month after month, the senseless sneers, the unjust ridicule, and the ruthless invectives of most politicians, who could not comprehend him, and who fancied themselves qualified to lead the armies of the world.

We have received several letters lately, complaining that we prefer the interests of slavery to the Union. The writers of these letters may be, and probably are, conscientious in what they say, but we think their views are narrow and their conclusions and charges false and unjust.

The Confederate organs have been proclaiming for months that the U. S. armies would burn and devastate wherever they should go. South. And now the secession papers of North Carolina allege that their troops patricially set fire to Elizabeth city upon the approach of the U. S. armies, and that the latter, sides by the Union citizens, extinguished the flames. So it seems that our armies, instead of the incendiary torch of the Confederates themselves, are the ones that have burnt the principles of the Constitution, and that we are the ones that have violated the principles of the Constitution.

It is partly because we are devoted to the Union that we are opposed to the radical and violent measures that have been suggested and urged in the prosecution of this war. No doubt there are men at the North who honestly think that the arming of the slaves against the South and the confederation and liberation of all the slaves of the States in rebellion will promote the restoration of the Union, but in this we think that such a course, if it should be adopted, would be the most impudent and the most unfeeling of all.

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